Table 2. Number, incidence rate[1], median days away from work[2] and relative standard errors[3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Maryland, 2006

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All selected parts	6,840	39.0	7	4.7
private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	90	0.5	6	19.0
private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	90	0.5	6	19.0
private industry	2 Trunk	4,600	26.3	7	4.9
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	980	5.6	7	7.0
private industry	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	70	0.4	4	21.2
private industry	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	70	0.4	4	21.2
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	3,040	17.3	6	5.2
private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	1,280	7.3	6	6.4
private industry	231 Lumbar region	1,580	9.0	7	6.1
private industry	232 Thoracic region	160	0.9	5	14.7
private industry	238 Multiple back regions	20	0.1	3	40.2
private industry	24 Abdomen	260	1.5	20	11.6
private industry	240 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	50	0.3	24	24.5
private industry	245 Intestines- peritoneum	210	1.2	17	12.8
private industry	2450 Intestines- peritoneum- unspecified	210	1.2	17	12.8
private industry	25 Pelvic region	210	1.2	3	12.9
private industry	251 Hip(s)	30	0.2	3	30.0
private industry	254 Groin	170	1.0	3	14.0
private industry	28 Multiple trunk locations	40	0.2	3	27.4
private industry	3 Upper extremities	760	4.3	8	7.6
private industry	31 Arm(s)	220	1.2	14	12.6
private industry	310 Arm(s)- unspecified	110	0.6	14	17.1
private industry	312 Elbow(s)	70	0.4	17	21.5
private industry	313 Forearm(s)	20	0.1	4	39.9
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	360	2.1	6	10.1
private industry	33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	80	0.5	6	19.7
private industry	34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	60	0.3	18	23.4
private industry	38 Multiple upper extremities locations	40	0.2	2	29.1
private industry	382 Hand(s) and wrist(s)	30	0.2	1	33.9
private industry	4 Lower extremities	970	5.5	6	7.0
private industry	41 Leg(s)	480	2.7	21	9.1
private industry	410 Leg(s)- unspecified	50	0.3	24	26.1
private industry	412 Knee(s)	390	2.2	21	9.8
private industry	413 Lower leg(s)	30	0.2	3	33.8
private industry	42 Ankle(s)	410	2.4	6	9.6
private industry	43 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)	70	0.4	4	21.7
private industry	430 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)- unspecified	60	0.4	4	22.2
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	410	2.3	3	9.6
state government	All selected parts	270	30.7	4	6.0
state government	2 Trunk	120	13.9	5	9.1
state government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	30	3.3	13	18.9
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	80	9.1	4	11.4
state government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	40	4.7	2	16.0
state government	231 Lumbar region	30	3.6	16	18.1
state government	3 Upper extremities	60	7.2	2	12.8
state government	32 Wrist(s)	40	4.5	2	16.3

Table 2. Number, incidence rate[1], median days away from work[2] and relative standard errors[3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Maryland, 2006

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
state government	4 Lower extremities	60	6.8	4	13.2
state government	41 Leg(s)	30	3.6	5	18.3
state government	412 Knee(s)	20	2.3	44	22.9
state government	42 Ankle(s)	30	3.0	4	19.9
state government	8 Multiple Body Parts	20	2.7	5	21.1

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2007